WANT THE TARIFF LET ALONE

Woolen Manufacturers Appeal to the Democratic Tinkers.

Fear of Adverse Legislation Has Stopped Many Mills-Bynum's Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- The tariff hearings before the ways and means committee continue with unabated interest, and the committee room is crowded day after day with interested hearers. The time to-day was set apart for the hearing of those interested in wool manufacture. A large delegation interested in this industry appeared before the committee. Those who made arguments were compelled to undergo a thorough cross-examination at the hands of both Democrats and Republicans, each side endeavoring to elicit information which would tend to uphold its respective position on the tariff question. The delegation was composed of the following gentlemen: S. N. D. North and William Whitman, Boston; L. B. Goodill, E. M. Goodill and John Hopwell, Sanford, Me.; William H. Grundy, Charles Heben Clark, N. Penrose Allen, James Doak, jr., and Charles H. Salmon, Philadelphia; S. W. D. Fisher, North Adams, Mass.; H. L. James, Rockville, Conn.

The first speaker was Mr. Clark. He stated that the Manufacturers' Club was composed of men who were engaged in the manufacture of many articles. He read a paper, signed by the officers and directors of the cinb, protesting against any change in the present tariff. The line of Mr. Clark's arguments was that since the beginning of the present year a wave of commercial depression has swept over the country, and, so far as the depression has affected manufacturing establishments, he believed it to be, in a considerable measure, due to the apprehension entertained by manufacturers that there ald be a fulfillment of the threat of radical changes in the duties on imported materials. Manufacturers are afraid to operate their mills; merchants are airaid to buy. Large numbers of mills have ceased operations completely, but a much greater number are running upon short time while the smallest hope of better things remains. Many have already been compelled to reduce wages. It may be doubted if more than one manufacturing establishment in a hundred is at this moment working with the same number of persons, the same number of hours a week as were employed in September, 1892. He expressed the opinion that relief may be afforded instantly by an assurance that the committee would not assail the tariff law in such a manner as to expose manufacturers to unequal competition from European workingmen with a lower wage

Mr. North followed, and read resolutions adopted by the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, which landed the Mc-Kinley bill, and deprecated the passage of any measures seeking to reduce the tariff schedule on wool.

The next speaker was William Whitman, who argued mainly on the line that a high protective tariff would not reduce the revenne of the United States.

Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, was next heard. He started out with the assumption that it was the intention of the committee to put wool on the free list, and anticipated that such action would result in destroying the second largest agricultural industry in the country. Mr. Justice consumed much time in displaying samples of wool, and explained in detail processes used in scouring, etc., the cost transportation in this country, the cost of transportation from London to the United States, He declared that the cost of transporting wool from one portion of this country to another was 1,200 per cent. greater than the cost of transportation from foreign countries to America. He said the woolen mills throughout the country were being closed daily and attributed it to the fact that President Cleveland had said that, within a few months, wool would be placed on the free list. He added that the general depressed condition of business was due to

the fear of such legislation being enacted. Representatives Whiting, Tarsney and Breckinridge endeavored to have him admit that other causes entered into the present condition of affairs, but he could not be shaken from the position that lack of confidence was the cause. "If you can get President Cleveland to say." continued he, "that he will veto any measure affecting the worl industry, 80 per cent. of the closed mills will be in full operation within three weeks." "I think that is a pure bluff," remarked

Mr. Whiting. Does Not Want Protection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- A glass manu-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

facturer at Dunkirk bas asked the House committee on ways and means to be heard next Thursday, when the flint glass manufacturers will be given a hearing as to their line of business. The clerk of the committee on ways and means has mislaid the

name of the Dunkirk manufacturer, but says he has stated in his notification to the committee that he will ask a reduction of the present duty on flint glass, "because the glass manufacturers in the natural gas belt of Indiana being so near the base of a free and unlimited supply of raw material. and having an unlimited amount of free fuel of the finest character, will be able to compete with the world in the manufacture of glass under any law which Congress.

ANOTHER BYNUM SCHEME.

Wants All Federal Election Cases Turned Over to State Courts. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Representative Bynum has proposed an amendment to the bill which is to come before the House on Thursday, repealing all federal election laws. The amendment proposes to remand to the State courts all federal election cases which are now pending in United States courts. The effect of this would be to take out of the hands of Judge Baker the Marion county cases against certain deputy marshals charged with interfering with federal elections. The committee which has the election repeal bill in charge has considered the Bynum amendment, and may refuse to accept it, but Mr. Bynum thinks that the House will adopt it. Under it all future election cases would come under the jurisdiction of State courts only, and if the federal election laws are to be repealed it would be useless to attempt to

try cases pending under the present laws. STILL WASTING TIME.

Nothing but Talk in the Senate-Tilt Between Teller and Hawley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- In the Senate to-day the greater part of the time was ocenpied by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, in an elaborate argument against the repeal bill. Mr. Mills, of Texas, who, it was expected. would also speak to-day, attempted to get unanimous consent for a certain day next week on which to address the Senate, but each of the days preferred by him was preoccupied. The most interesting part of the discussion was a sharp debate between Mr.

Connecticut. When Mr. Mitchell concluded his speech Mr. Hawley arose and said he was in favor of the passage of the pending bill, and, while willing to be as patient as possible with the opponents of repeal. there was one general misstatement which had been iterated and reiterated until he was tired of it. That was that there was somebody who believed in the total destruction of half of the currency of the world. There was not a Senator in the chamber now or at any time to whom it would apply. It was a terrible misstatement, a sophistical statement; a faise statement, practically. All who favored the repeal of the Sherman law expected to continue the use of silver liberally, as far as it could be done without reaching silver

monometallism. Mr. Teller said if the Senator from Connecticut was tired be Mr. Teller | was dishad gone away and remained absent during the session. If the newspapers were correct, and Mr. Hawley was a newspaper man, he had spoken of Senators from the West as silver lunatics, or silver fanatics, or both. He [Mr. Teller] did not know that the Senator from Connections had said anything of the kind, but it had been so current and prominent, the stock phrase of those who agreed with him on these questions, that he had not much doubt that it was true. "I told the Senator himself," said Mr. Hawley, impatiently, "that it was not

"No. sir." Mr. Teiler asserted.
"I did!" repeated Mr. Hawley, abruptly. "If he did," said Mr. Teller, "I never heard him. I called his attention to it and he said, in substance, that he did not know

what he said."

Mr. Hawley said if the bill were passed and in a few months it should develop that the East and West were desolated, it was quite competent for Congress to reconsider its action, and it would be likely to do so. Mr. Stewart sat nervously in his chair, and was apparently about to interrupt the Senator from Connecticut. "I beg the Senator's pardon," quickly remarked Mr. Hawley. Mr. Stewart denied that he was about to interrupt the Senator. "It looked as though you were," said Mr.

Hawley; "in fact, you always look that way." [Langhter.] Mr. Stewart finally got the floor, and was in the midst of a long speech when he was appealed to by Mr. Butler to yield to a motion for an executive session. Mr. Stewart reluctantly relinquished the floor, and, after a brief executive session, the Senate

adjourned. Nothing Done by the House.

Washington, Sept. 12,-The attendance in the House was not more than fifty when the Speaker's gavel fell and the chaplain offered prayer. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper extract charging him with having opposed the proposition to permit newspaper men to have the privilege of the lobby back of the Speaker's chair, and further stating that he had made derogatory remarks relative to the press fraternity. The statement in this extract Mr. Morse decidedly and vigorously denied the truth of. From beginning to end it was a silly fable. He had telegraphed a denial of the paragraph; but a lie always traveled faster than a denial. So far from desiring to keep newspaper men from the lobby he was in favor of admitting them there. It would be a great convenience. both to the newspaper men and to the Representatives. The newspaper men whom he had met in Washington, with few exceptions, had been gentlemen and men of abil-

Mr. Hepburn, of lowa, asked an immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of merchandise in bond or duty paid on products or manufactures of the United States which was transported from one port of the United States to another port therein, over the territory of the Dominion of Canada, by railroad routes or partly by railread and partly by water routes, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. Mr. Geary objected and the resolution was referred. At 12:25 the House adjourned.

MR. OLNEY EXPLAINS.

No Action Taken to Suspend Enforcement of the Geary Act. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.- The first author-

itative issue by the officials of the government in regard to the Geary Chinese exclusion act since the recent agitation copcerning itsenforcement or nonenforcement was made by Attorney-general Olney today. It is as follows:

"The statement that any action had been recently taken by the President or Secretary of State relative to the nonenforcement of the sixth section of the so-called Geary act is without foundation. All that has been done since the original instructions given concurrently to revenue officers and to marshals and their deputies by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Department of Justice has been done by this department. It having been held by Judge Ross, of California, that warrants could issue for violation of said sixth section on the complaint of a private individual, and comrants issued in various instances. marshals and their deputies have been instructed that the warrants issued by the court must be served, and that any orders for deportation subsequently made in such cases must be put into execution to the extent of any funds available for that purpose. Deportations have not actually been made, however, for this reason. In all cases of warrants issued as before stated writs of habeas corpus have been applied for, and, being denied. appeals have been taken from such denial. In that state of things Rule 34 of the United States Supreme Court, expressly authorized by statute, forbids any change of custody pending the appeal. The language is: Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court or judge declining to grant writs of habeas corpus, the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed.' The result is that in all cases of the kind referred to the parties in the custody of the marshal or his deputies, at the time when appeals are taken from courts refusing writs of babeas corpus, must continue in such enstody pending such appeal, and can be deported. if at all, only after judgments upon such appeals in favor of the

Commodore Brown's Promotion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-This evening's Star says of an event anticipated by a Journal special last week:

An important naval event of the near future is the retirement of Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver and the promotion to the vacancy thus created of Commodore George Brown, now in command of the Norfolk navy yard. It is not true, as reported, that President Harrison refused to promote Commodore Brown on political, or any other grounds. Commodore Brown has never before stood in line of promotion to the grade of rear admiral. Promotions in the navy are based on seniority, and politics has nothing to do with the matter. The only exception to promotions by seniority is in the cases where it is shown that the officer naturally entitled to promotion is morally, mentally or physically unfit for it.

The promotion of Commodore Brown, who is a Hoosier, well and favorably known at Indianapolis, was to have been posted on last Saturday. It has only been deferred in compliance with time, and will he recorded officially within a very few

Silver Bullion in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Vice President laid before the Senate, to-day, a letter from the Treasury Department in relation to the redemption of silver certificates. It is stated that \$1,278,267 in the notes provided for by the Sherman act were re-Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Hawley, of | deemed in silver coin during August, 1893;

that \$174.061.242, in coinage value, of silver builton purchased under that act and subject to coinage is now held in the treasury. Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that there was available. on the 7th inst., for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, \$63,502.

Patents Granted Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-Patents were issued to-day to Indiana inventors as fol-

Hughes & Hull, Indianapolis, lock spring ditching machine; William Hatfield, Fort Wayne, device for side dressing circular saws; Solomon . Crull, Dublin, propelling attachment for garden plows; Charles C. Martin, West Franklin, self-setting animal trap; Ray G. Jenckes. Terre Hante, hominy mill: James J. Duret, Noblesville calculating device; John Freel, Whiting, retort gusted. The Senator from Connecticut | for stills; David E. Meyers, Indianapolis, motor; Alva L. Kitselman, Ridgeville, wire fabric machine: Menfee & Ertel, Fort Wayne, cistern cover; Zadox B. Hendrix, Anderson, mail bag fastening; George J. Cline, Goshen, wire tight-

Congress of Business Men. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. - The national congress of business men convened here to-day. About one hundred, representing boards of trade and commercial interests of the principal cities of the country, were present. D. R. James, of New York, called the assemblage to order, saying the object of the meeting was to call for the immediate repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and to consider financial interests of the country. B. H. Warner, of Washington, was chosen temporary chairman.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- Five new fourthclass postmasters were given Indiana today, as follows:

Cambria, Clinton county, Isaiah Richardson, vice Emanuel E. Metzger, resigned; Godsey, Monroe county, Albert Cooksey, vice Wm. H. Boles, resigned; Linden, Montgomery county, Frank Dunkle, vice Charles McBee, resigned; Newtonville, Spencer county, Balthas Zetter, vice James R. Hursh, removed; Radnor, Caroll county, Harvey Clawson, vice Milton Swaim, re-

Military Instructor Wanted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- It was stated at the War Department to-day that the detail offan army officer to take the place of Lieut. Van Vleet as military instructor at the University of Vincennes would be made this week. Lieutenant Van Vleet has been ordered to David's island, N. Y., for duty. A number of telegrams were sent out today in quest of officers for the vacancy. William M. Brown, of Vincennes, a trustee of the university, is here looking after the detail of Lieutenant Van Vleet's successor.

Pension Agencies to Be Reorganized. WASHINGTON. Sept. 12. - Extensive changes among United States pension agencies will soon be made by Secretary Hoke Smith. Consideration has been given to this matter for several weeks, and a number of agents have been decided upon for early appointment. The appointment division of the department has been instructed to prepare briefs of all applications for agencies. Preference will be given to those incumbents whose means are limited.

ONCE VICTORIA'S LOVER,

The Late Duke Ernest Was an Old Sweetheart of the Queen.

London Letter in New York Press. The death of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has put the British court into mourning, but since this is the dead season and every one, including royalties, is away from London, the tribulation, outside the imperial circle, is not much felt. Queen Victoria feels the loss of her brother-in-law keenly, for these frequent raps of King Death at the door of the royal family and its connections remind her Majesty that, in accordance with general statistics, the time is not far distant when she herself will be summoned. Every day during the Duke's illness Queen Victoria received several cables denoting his condition. Ernest II was, in early days, a sweetheart of her Majesty-in fact, at one time the Queen did not know which brother she liked the better, Ernest or Albert. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was just one year older than Queen Victoria, and. when she was courting, he was an exceedingly handsome young fellow, much better

tache and a rakish-looking imperial on his lower lip. He lost the hand of Victoria by giving in to his brother, who was like twin to him. Ernst has held very little communication with his sister-in-law for many years past, having been annoyed, after Prince Albert's death, because her Majesty did not consult bin about political and financial matters, and constitute him her contidential adviser. He was further annoyed with the Queen because her Majesty allowed Princess Lou-

ise and Princess Beatrice to marry other

than royalties.

looking than the late Prince Consort.

Ernest used to wear a fine cavalry mons-

The late Duke of Coburg was a witness of Orsini's attempt on the life of Emperor Napoleon. He was in Paris at the time on one of his self-imposed missions on behalf of German unity, and was smoking a cigar plaints having been in fact made and war- at the entrance of the opera house, awaiting the arrival of the imperial party, when the incident occurred. "The evening was as mild as if we were in the south," the Duke wrote in his memoirs, "and the cloudless moonlight night seemed to invite us to lounge a little longer up and down in front of the theater. " Meanwhile the cry. 'Vive l'Empereur,' sounded from the Rue Pelletier. We threw our cigars away and re-entered the hall. At that moment we heard a detonation, which at first gave me the impression as if the company had fired. We turned to the door to see what had happened. In the same instant a second bomb exploded under the approaching carriage of the Emperor, by which the coachman, horses, servants and lancers of the escort were knocked down. Cries sounded from the street, and the lamentations of the wounded were heard,

intermingled with cries for help. "I was still standing there petrified with horror when the Emperor and Empress rushed in. The seemed about to fall. The Empress seized me mechanically by the arm, and said, pretty calmly, 'Sauvez moi!' The Emperor was like one stunned. He staggared, and I thought he was wounded. His hat was a little knocked in and torn on one side by a bullet. But before I had time to collect myself and take in the situation, a third and and still more fearful explosion followed quite close to us. The bomb must have been thrown straight at the door of the hall. Fragments of the petard and bullets smashed the windows and rebounded from the ceiling. I dragged the Empress, whom I had on my arm, away with me, and recolleet having knocked down some person who blocked the way as I was endeavoring to reach the staircase leading to the box. The Emperor appeared at a loss in which direction to turn. Then he followed us up the stairs, and at last we all reached the box."

Obituary. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-Col. P. Duffy, the well-known New Orleans sporting man, who acted as referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last night. The Colonel was fiftythree years old. He came here five days ago from Hot Springs. Ark., where he was being treated for Bright's disease of the kidneys. He, with his relatives, was staying at the Marlborough Hotel, but was removed to the hospital a few days ago. Paris, Sept. 12.-General Demiribel.

chief of the general stail, is dead. In case of war with Germany he was to have had supreme command of the French army. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 12 .- Morun S. Crosby, ex-State Senator and ex-Lientenant Governor, of Michigan, died to-day,

aged fitty-four.

"Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It snothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

WHEN aggravated by the injudicious use of cintments or lotions, skin diseases are still eastly overcome with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Nothing exerts such a wholesome and beautifying influence upon the complexion and entire enticle. Sold by all drugg sts.

nal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to any address for 25 cents.

M'KINLEY TALKS TO OHIOANS

Opening Speech of the State Republican Campaign at Akron.

Financial Legislation, the Tariff and Pensions Discussed in the Governor's Usual Convincing Way.

AKRON, O., Sept. 12.-The Republican campaign opened here to-day with a speech by Governor McKinley. Large delegations were present from eastern and northeastern Opio, and a number of Republicans also came from Pittsburg. The Governor. who began speaking at 3 o'clock, said, after a brief introduction, that the business condition of the country had created just alarm among the people, and was so grave that the President of the United States has convened Congress in extraordinary session with a view to securing prompt relief. He then quoted from President Cleveland's message to Congress, showing that the chief executive charged the present condition of affairs to the operation of the Sherman bill silver law. Governor McKinley said that Sherman had introduced in the last Congress a bill to repeal the silver law, and he believed the great majority of the Republicans in the Senate will now vote for its repeal, as a great majority of the Republicans in the House had voted for the Wilson bill. He took it that the law would have to go. If it was not repealed the Democrats would have to bear the blame. The Governor continued by saying that the Republicans of Ohio found honest money composed of gold, silver and paper maintained at equal value and under national, not State, control. "We do not want to strike down either gold or silver," he said. "We want to use both metals, but insist that one shall be at parity with the other, and that both shall be equal intrinsically, as well as in legal tender and | disregarded or ignored, but it will be only debt-paying power."

The Governor declared that when the business disturbance began the outstanding currency was the largest in the country's history, being \$1,600,000,000, or \$24.45 per capita. The trouble was not, therefore, due to a want of currency. But the money had gone out of circulation, and had been hoarded by the people. With confidence in the future once restored, with an abandonment of the declared purpose to introduce a revenue-tariff policy in the country, confidence would come back, the money hoarded would once more find its way into the banks and the channels of

THE TARIFF QUESTION. The Governor then turned to the tariff question and proceeded to call attention to portions of the report of the committee on resolutions which were stricken out by the Chicago convention on motion of Mr. Neal, now the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. This action, he said, showed that the difference between wages here and abroad is not to be recognized by the Democrate in revising the tariff; that no heed is to be given to injuries that may resuit to domestic industries; that the Democrats propose to abandon the raising of revenue from customs and resort to direct taxation; that no regard will be had for the labor and capital involved in domestic industries, and that the new tariff will is not to be framed on principles of justice. No quarter is to be given, but all our vast industries must surrender without terms to the demand of tariff reformer. Continuing. Governor McKinley said: "As casting further light upon Democratic purposes we have only to observe how the committee on ways and means in the present House of Representatives has been organized. A majority of the Democratio members constituting it are from the South, from districts of comparatively of little manufacturing and commercial importance.' Gov. Mckinley then quoted from Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's article in the North American Review of Sept. 1, 1892, indorsing the Chicago tariff plank. He said these were

the views of the new chairman of the ways and means committee and would prepare the people to some extent for what may be expected from the present administration. He quoted from Mr. Wilson's article to the effect that the Republican Senate had stood in the way of tariff reform by the last Congress, though the bills passed by the House and pigeon-holed by the Senate finance committee were a great and substantial contribution to tariff reform and showed the "fidelity of a Democratic House to its pledges, although powerless to carry its measures into laws because of a Republican Senate and executive. On this point the Governor said: "That embarrassment, unfortunately for the country, will no longer stand in the way of the Democratic party and its chairman of the committee on ways and means. Both the Senate and the executive, as well as the House, are in the hands of therDemand we may, therefore, be sure, in the language of the chairman of the committee, that a general revision will take place in the line of these six bills to which he has referred; and, as he puts it, 'more bills of like character' will now not only be proposed in the House, but will pass the Senate and be approved by the executive. With this record and these declared purposes before it, the business world would be singularly blind if it had not felt and

shown its alarm. The Governor then went through the various schedules of the tariff law, asking what Mr. Neal would do with this and that, calling particular attention to products of Ohio manufacturing establishments, which employ thousands of men at protection wages, and to the products of Onio farms, including wool. He said the employes in protected factories, the wool growers, the farmers and the tobacco growers of Ohio would anxiously await his reply. The Governor continued that the McKinley daty on tin plate had built up an industry which is now giving employment to thousands of men, but he feared, from the vote of the Democrate in the last House, that the industry was to be destroyed.

THE SUSPENSION OF PENSIONS. Governor McKinley closed with a discussion of the pension question. He said:

"The administration has been unjust to the pensioners of the country. The suspension of a soldier once pensioned legally, without notice or hearing, is unprecedented as well as unlawful. Such a course is unworthy a great government which was preserved through the services and sacrifices of its volunteer army. There is no good citizen who desires that an unworthy person shall have a place upon this honorable roll of the Nation, and while this is true, there is no good citizen who will not condemn the striking down upon ex parte testimony of any soldier who has been judicially determined by a previous administration worthy of his place there. Every soldier on the pension roll to-day is there after trial and investigation of his case. He is there because in the judgment of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior he has fully met every requirement of the law granting pensions to soldiers. Once there he is entitled to remain until it is shown by competent testimony, to which he shall have an opportunity to reply, that he is there by fraud and has no place among the honorably discharged soldiers of the war. No man should be condemned without a hearing. No soldier should have the taint of fraud put upon him without an opportunity to meet his accusers. It is like opening a judgment once rendered by a competent court. The burden of proof rests upon him who charges fraud and assails the integrity of the judgment, and he cannot set aside that judgment upon ex parte testimony. The simplest and the most fundamental principles of justice require that a man should have an opportunity to confront his accesser an d the witnesses who testify against him. I understand that in the cases suspended. the suspended pensioner has no access to the testimony or the letters, or the information furnished by those who complain against the validity of the pension. All that is denied him. He simply is advised that his pension is suspended and he is required to show why he should be restored to the roll. The government should be re-

quired in the first instance to show why his

name should be dropped from the roll, and

it should be by clear, and unmistakable, and

conclusive evidence. The pensioner is dropped, and, without knowing why he is dropped, he is required to show that he ought not to have been dropped, and he is required to show that the judgement heretofore had in his case by an authority as competent as that now passing upon his

case, was justified. "I do not believe in the system which permits the government to thus treat the detenders of its flag. I condemn, with all the earnestness of my nature, a system that puts this stigma upon my comrades in that great war which preserved the Union. More than eighteen hundred of the old Ohio soldiers paid from the pension office at Columbus have been thus summarily dropped and disgraced before the eyes of their fellow-citizens and the civilized world-an average of twenty to a county, and the work of the executioner still goes on! How long is this injustice to go on?

"If an undeserving soldier is on the pen-

sion roll to-day, and the administration at Washington has reason to believe he is there unlawfully, let the

administration confront him with the

evidence in its hands and permit the old

soldier to meet his accuser, a privilege which is religiously accorded the most depraved criminal in the land. He is permitted to meet his accuser in open court. Shall the veteran have less consideration at the hands of the government which he helped to save? Grant him this plain legal right, and if, upon full trial, it is the judgment of the administration that be has no right to receive a pension, and does not fall within the provisions of the pension law, every soldier and every other patriotic citizen will respect the verdict. "I protest against the presumption of fraud being put upon the men who preserved this country, by a member of an administration who had no part in the great work of its preservation. I protest against this cruel stigma being placed upon them. I protest against this disgrace being put upon their wives and their children who have esteemed the honorable record of their protector as the dearest heirloom of the generations to come. These men who were willing to die for their country must not be left helpless and defenseless by their country. The patriotic people of the country have no thought of deserting them and will not permit their honor to be impeached. At the national review of 1865. stretched across the walls of the Capitol in bold letters, to be read by the returning army, was this motto: "The only debt this country can never pay is the debt it owes the brave men who saved this Nation.' This noble sentiment may be temporarily temporary. When the Republican party returns to power, the promise of Lincoln. and Grant, and the people who upheld them will be again the sacredly observed law of

Republican College League.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The national executive committee of the American Republican College League met in the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day. Committees were appointed and the part the league is to take in the coming campaign was laid out. A more vigorous policy was decided on, and hereafter the principles of the party will be strenuously inculcated in the minds of the collegians.

The annual election of the advisory board resulted as follows: Benjamin Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew, James S. Clark-son, James U. Blanchard, W. W. Tracy, J. Sloat Fassett, H. C. Lodge, William Walter Phelps, R. A. Alger, C. N. Bliss, George V. Gunton. A sub-executive committee was also appointed.

Sensible Republican, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 12.-T. S. Coffin, nominated for Governor by the Prohibition Republicans Sept. 5, has declined. He holds that it is better to remain in the party and reform it than to go outside and destroy it. Dr. Emery Miller, of Des Moines, is the most prominent candidate for the place.

Trotting at Mystic Park, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Boston, Sept. 12.—The September trot-

ting meeting opened at Mystic Park to-day, and was well patronized. Weather and track good. Results: 2:34 class; purse. \$1.000. Cuckoo first, Kate Pulsifer second, Gray Dawn third.

Best time, 2:2112. 2:27 class; pacing; purse, \$1,000, Gipsey N. first, Matterhorn second, Pharos third. Best time, 2:15. 2:25 class; purse, \$1,000; unfinished. Howard L. won two heats; Margnerite one. Best time, 2:2042.

Cranberry Marshes Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.-Railroad officers here report forest and marsh fires in all parts of the State. Four valuable cranberry marshes, near Bear's Mound, Wood county, have been burned. Marshes in Juneau and Waukesha counties are burning so hercely as to threaten farm property. The forests are extremely dry, and are in danger of destruction from smoldering

Independent Order of Red Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12.—The National ocratic party, every restraint is removed | Council of the Independent Order of Red Men convened here to-day, T. W. Peckinbaugh, of Ohio, presiding. Addresses of welcome were made by Secretary of State McFarland and Lafe Young. After responses by members of the order, routine business was taken up. The visitors were given a reception this evening.

United States Government

The United States Government employs expert chemists to analize all food preparations purchased for its use.

In the line of flavorings,



have been given the preference and are now used at its different military posts.

This highest testimonial of worth will be appreciated by every housewife who will give them a trial.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Board of World's Fair Managers of Indiana have set apart Wednesday, September 27, 1893, as "Indiana Day" at the World's Columbian Exposition; and,
Venerals, Indiana's position in this great exposition of the world is a proud and honored one, in the
material development of her won lerful resources, it is to be desired that on this day her citizens may assemble in great numbers and show to the representatives of the world the source from which this great wealth as a State has been created, both in material and intellectual development; Now, therefore, I. Claude Matthews, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim to all the people that Wednesday, the 27th day of September, will be "Indiana Day" at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, Illinois, and I invite the citizens of the State, from the farm, the workshop, the mine, the commercial, professional and all other interests, to unite in making this a day worthy so great a - tate, and to assemble at the Indiana State Building at 10 o'clock a. m. to meet the distinguished cit.

izens of our State who will honor the day with their In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the, creat seal of [SEAL.] the State this the 12th day of September, 1893. CLAUDE MATTHEWS. By the Governor. W. R. MYARS, Secretary of State.

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Life Was a Burden

Because of the intense pains in my stomach and side, and also on account of gall stones. After eating I would be in great distress. I be-pe came so reduced in ficsh that my friends thought I would not live long. I grew worse and my removal to a hospital in Syracuse was under advisement, whon my father had me give Hood's Sarsaparilla ad trial. There was an improvement at once and I & Masmary Shutal

have continued taking it, until I am now well. I have gained in firsh and can eat heartily without distress. I now enjoy life and I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. MARY SHUTE, Cazenovia, N. Y.

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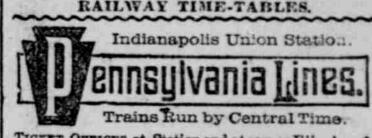
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VANDALIA LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am. 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.

Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm.

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